



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

Legality of the State Bonds.

It is understood that the Judges of the supreme court—Dixon and Cole—have given in a written opinion that the laws authorizing the issue of state bonds, are constitutional, and the bonds valid. This will settle the question attempted to be raised by some evil disposed persons in the state. P. S. The Madison Argus of yesterday morning contains this opinion. A note from Judge Cole says that Judge Paine is in Milwaukee and has had no opportunity to act upon the subject. The opinion was given on the application of Gov. Randall.

War Items.

The members of the second regiment of New York, who refused to take the oath of allegiance, and went back to New York, attempted to get possession of property of the army last Friday evening on the ground that they had not been paid for their services. The police however fought them back, and they retired. Saturday morning a small cannon was placed at the head of the stairs, and more trouble was anticipated, but the police were prepared to quell anything like a riot.

A regiment of Pennsylvania lumbermen in camp at Harrisburg, is said to be 'some persimmons' with the rifle. They bring down a squirrel from the top of a pine so lofty that the game is scarcely visible to ordinary eyesight. The men in their daily work of cutting timber receive more or less ax wounds, and for this reason, several of them were rejected on inspection. Five of the rejected men exhibited their skill with the rifle at Philadelphia by knocking a five-cent piece from a split stick at the distance of 150 yards.

Nearly \$12,000 had, up to Saturday morning, been subscribed in New York, in aid of the Missouri volunteers.

The confederate congress has passed an act which has become a law, making it a penal offence to export cotton through any ports other than those of the confederate states.

MEANS OF ATTACK.—One fact in the present contest well illustrates what freedom will do for a state. A correspondent of the New York Tribune asserts on the best authority that whenever Cairo is in danger of an attack, the superintendent of the Illinois Central railroad, at ten hours' notice, can start from the different points on that line, four miles of cars for the imperilled city, capable of delivering twenty-four thousand men there as soon as the locomotives can carry them. What can any or all of the rebel states do to compare with this?

The Springfield Republican says: "Gov. Bank's family will probably remain at Chicago, though his connection with the Illinois Central railroad is likely to be wholly closed by his acceptance of the Major-Generalship in the army."

A Legion or Wise Men.—The Petersburg Express says President Davis has authorized Gov. Wise to enlist a brigade of horsemen and footmen for a partisan legion. That is, we suppose, more for stealing and running than fighting. The Express says arms of all kinds will be used. But long range guns will not be needed, as the governor is not the man to stand at long range. If the governor really means to be as terrible to our troops as he can, let him make one of his long range speeches at them. If that does not put them to flight, he might as well disband his legion.

The Cassville (Ga.) Standard says that the most diabolical plot ever conceived of has been discovered among the negroes of that vicinity, to murder the citizens in that neighborhood. One negro was hung, and a white man and several blacks are now under arrest.

On Saturday fifty ambulances were shipped from New York to Washington. The body of each is eight feet long and four feet wide, with two shifting seats and mattresses to fit the body. They hang low, and are capable of carrying two thousand each. Hammocks may be hung inside. Nine men can be seated in one.

Hon. J. E. Boligny, the member of congress from Louisiana, who, it will be recollected, stood so nobly for the Union, during the last session of congress, has returned to New Orleans, and got daubed all over with secession filth, and now holds himself up to the disgust of the world, as a traitor.

The Mobile journals announce that their harbor is beginning to "feel the first blast of the condign vengeance of Lincoln," the Powhatan having inaugurated a blockade. Wells township, in Fulton county, Pa., has one hundred voters, out of which fifty-two have volunteered.

Kit Carson is colonel of a regiment of New Mexican volunteers, to fight for the stars and stripes. Some gentlemen at New Haven are about establishing a weekly package express to Washington or wherever Connecticut troops may be stationed, so that friends of the soldiers can send articles with cheapness and dispatch.

The Madison Journal says the uniforms for the second regiment will be ready for delivery on Saturday night.

Last Night's Report.

New York, June 6. Special to Post.—Marshall Bonaparte of Baltimore has begun a thorough work against the Maryland rebels. Yesterday large quantities of powder and other contraband articles, and also a considerable amount of specie, evidently intended for the rebels, were possessed and put in a safe place. The government has approved of the Marshall's action.

Before closing the postal communication in the rebellious states, the department sent circulars to all southern postmasters, informing them of the intended suspension. Large numbers have replied expressing loyalty to the government.

Several of the three months troops in Virginia are to be removed and replaced by three years volunteers.

A citizen from Baltimore says he saw and conversed with Genl. Beauregard at Memphis Junction last Sunday.

It is understood here that the rebels have sent secret agents to Brazil to form an alliance with that power.

New York, June 6. The Chamber of Commerce has resolved to present a suitable medal to each and all of Major Anderson and Lieut. Slemmer's commands at Forts Sumter and Pickens.

The City of Washington brought more Whitworth rifled cannon for government, from loyal citizens of Europe.

Despatch to Tribune says those who witnessed the firing of the new gun with good glasses believed it was the Harriet Lane took effect within the fort, and were seen to move off, it is thought with the dead. The battery has ten or twelve guns.

The Lane's purpose was merely to feel their fire, and determine the character of the work. She received one shot through her bulwarks from a rifled gun.

There is another battery a short distance further up James river, and it is evidently the purpose of the rebels to fortify the shore at various points, hearing that Gen. Butler has been ordered to the river, thus commanding the rear of Norfolk, and cutting off railroad communication with the south and Richmond.

A large number of laborers are engaged in throwing up fortifications in the neighborhood of Pig Point.

WASHINGTON, June 6. The cavalry company captured at Alexandria, took the oath of allegiance to the government to-day, and were released.

The Monticello is nearly ready for sea. All the other steamers here have steamed up, and are ready to depart at a moment's notice.

New York, June 6. Despatch to the Post.—Two brass guns belonging to the New York 7th regiment, were found to-day aboard a rebel schooner at Alexandria, the captain of which refused to hoist the federal flag, when a member of the New York 9th regiment shot him in the head.

Secretary Seward remarked this morning that he expected to hear very soon of sharp work at Harper's Ferry.

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Measures have been taken to ascertain immediately how many of the 3 month volunteers will remain during the war. The result will decide the administration relative to calling out a new levy.

There seems no doubt that Beauregard is preparing for an advance upon Alexandria.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, June 6. The steamer Maud of the Mist passed down through the bridge on the 2d inst., under suspension bridge. She lost her smoke stack below the bridge, otherwise is apparently safe. There was great excitement here at the time.

Bellevue, Ohio, May 6. The boiler of J. B. Hughes & Co's steam flour mill burst this p. m. The engineer, J. M. Fry, and the head miller, Thomas Irwin, were fatally injured. The building in which the boiler stood was completely demolished. Pieces of it were thrown at a great distance. One end of the boiler was thrown against a house, crushing it completely, but none of the inmates were injured.

WASHINGTON, June 6. The postmaster at Memphis refusing to distribute the mails, the postmaster general ordered the Memphis office to detain all postmasters to forward to the dead letter office all matter directed to Memphis.

It having been reported that a quantity of arms were stored at Havana, under the British flag, but intended for the confederates, a letter has been received from our consul at that place which says that the matter had previously engaged his attention.

He says it would be impossible to land 200,000 rifles as stated. The government of the island would not permit the illicit importation of such an amount of arms. A Spanish house ordered from Belgium 10,000 rifles for speculation. The house has failed, and the order probably will not be filled. Our consul is under the impression that 10,000 Spanish muskets have been sent to southern ports.

A letter received here from Lieut. Craven of the steamer Crusader, at Key West, says they were detained for government use.

Notwithstanding southern reports, the rebels made great preparations to attack Pickens about the 20th of May.

Capt. Adams had informed Bragg that the point was entirely blockaded. Bragg said that he was ordered to evacuate the virtual acknowledgment of the independence of the confederate states, and told Adams that he considered the port closed against all U. S. vessels, and would permit none to enter except boats dispatched with a white flag.

The prize court was in session to-day at Washington. Several vessels were restored to their owners.

The post office department has received a copy of Reagan's confederate circular, instructing southern postmasters to retain all mail bags, locks, keys, stamps, and all property connected with the post service, ledger accounts up to the 15th of May, showing a final balance in their possession.

Military matters to-day in Washington are conducted with unusual caution. Reliable information is unobtainable.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 6. Last night the troops on the Virginia side all had orders to sleep on their arms all night, ready to repel an attack of the rebels, which was expected to be made in large force, according to information brought from Gen. Scott by cavalry scouts at a late hour last evening.

A terrible rain storm prevailed last night, causing great discomfort to the troops; most of them were soaked to the skin while on the alert for the enemy. No hostile demonstration, however, took place.

It is now positively ascertained that there is a very large concentration of rebels at Manassas Junction, and that they are determined to defend that position to the last, but advices received to-day at headquarters

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show last night's information of an advance of the enemy en masse to have been erroneous. The scouts were misled by strong rebel pickets, which they supposed to be an advance guard of the army. It will now take a large force to drive the rebels from Manassas Junction, and probably cost a heavy loss of life. The opinion now prevailing in military circles is that a great mistake not to make a dash at that point two weeks ago with the whole force, and then advance into Virginia. Gen. Beauregard is certainly in command at the Junction. Several parties that saw him have arrived here during the last 24 hours.

I saw a Virginia Unionist who slept at Fairfax Court House last night, at Alexandria this day. He says 8,000 rebels are there.

Incessant rains have rendered the roads so bad that an advance of the federal army cannot possibly be made at this point. Artillery and baggage and provision trains could not be got through the knee deep mud.

The refusal of the Austrian government to receive Mr. Burlingame as U. S. minister, is doubtless due to prejudices created by dispatches known to have been sent by Chevalier Hulseman. The latter may get his passports.

Heavy ordnance is now being transported across the river for a bastion erected opposite Georgetown. It will be provided with a battery of sixteen heavy pieces.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CAIRO, June 6. In view of the reports received at this camp last evening that a body of armed Kentucky secessionists had established a camp at Elliott's Mills, ten miles below the Junction, and were robbing and forcing into the secession ranks all within their reach, Genl. Prentiss detailed and sent two companies to that point. When they reached there, the enemy had left, and has not yet returned.

Col. Wickliffe, who represents the sovereignty of Kentucky in a semi-official character, on hearing that our troops had trespassed upon that sovereignty, paid a visit to Genl. Prentiss this morning and protested against the invasion in the name of his state, and requested a considerable length ensued, in which General Prentiss showed Col. Wickliffe letters from Kentucky asking for protection from the ruffianism of the secessionists. Among these letters were many from Col. Wickliffe's own county, asking either protection or arms.

Gen. Prentiss finally informed Col. W. that he would send his troops in whatever direction, and upon such soil as his government ordered. Col. W. acknowledged that he knew of the gathering of rebels at Elliott's Mills, but he had taken no measures to dislodge them.

Lewis Thompson, on his way south, J. M. Morgan of Carbondale, and Riley W. Murphy of Carbondale, were arrested for treason to-day, but were discharged on taking the oath of allegiance. Israel Blanchard of Murphysboro, near Carbondale, was also arrested and sent to Springfield for trial.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 6. All news concerning the proposed advance of troops is strictly prohibited by the commanding general. The troops are eager to meet the enemy, and a forward movement will certainly bring on a battle.

The captains of the brig John Adams, Panama, and schooner Mermaid, captured off the mouth of the Mississippi by privateers, passed through here bound eastward to-day. They represented that they knew nothing of the letters of marque, and supposed the captains to be pilots.

TO-DAY'S REPORT. (Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.) WASHINGTON, June 6. It will be remembered some two weeks since government seized all dispatches on file in telegraph offices. The examination of these dispatches is now progressing. Curious developments are being made.

Among them was found a despatch from Mr. Harvey, our lately appointed minister to Portugal, notifying the government of the expedition for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and of its destination. Mr. Harvey's despatch is the first reliable information the rebels had of the magnitude and destination of the expedition.

Mr. Harvey is a native of South Carolina, but for years he was a resident of Philadelphia and editor of the Philadelphia North American. For many years he was the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. He was appointed to the Portuguese mission because of his professed devotion to the free soil party. He must be recalled.

It is ascertained from an eye witness at the late fight at Fairfax Court House, that 10 of the rebels were killed and probably two or three more. Reliable information puts the loss of the rebels in the affair at 20 killed.

World's despatch.—There is no doubt but government has at least made one military movement of which the newspapers were kept in ignorance. On Monday night last the steam flotilla lying at Aquia Creek was reinforced with troops. This looks like an early collision at that point.

Tribune correspondence.—It is believed nearly half the people in and about Frederick are disunionists, and their cause has grown since the legislature came together. The Union men are in fear of the enemies force, whose pickets are thrown out from Point of Rocks and across three miles of Frederick, to which the whole army can be transported in two or three hours. Arrived there they would be within five hours of Baltimore. The sympathies of many in Maryland are shown by the fact that they had fed the rebel troops, Virginia having furnished but few supplies. If these facts be true, it is high time that government posted a strong body of troops at Frederick.

From another source we learn that 300 of a rebel regiment opposite the encampment at Williamsburg deserted.

rect from New Orleans, says, in regard to the entire commerce of the south, that it is in a most wretched and frightful condition. He says the states which will suffer the most will be Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. He was in Galveston on the 15th of May. If the blockade be rigidly enforced, the people of Texas will starve to death. When the price of bacon was worth 25 cents per pound and flour \$18 per barrel, and a very limited supply at that. They were then almost wholly depending on New Orleans for means of subsistence. When that source of supply is cut off, they will be in an awful condition.

WASHINGTON, June 6. The plan of operations, at Harper's Ferry, is gradually being developed. The first move will probably be to drive in the rebel forces to their battery at Point of Rocks. The force now at Frederick, some 4,000 strong, will attempt their dislodgment. They have a battery of 24 pound cannon which, from the Virginia side, can operate most effectively against batteries of the rebels, which are in a very exposed condition.

BALTIMORE, June 7. Steamer Adelaide arrived from Fort Monroe. The Quaker City had captured another valuable prize. Harriet Lane also secured a sloop.

On Wednesday night a steamer from Norfolk, with a flag of truce, brought to Old Point 150 women and children of refugees. They say that many more are coming. An important military move was understood to be on the point of execution when the steamer left.

THE MARKETS. New York, June 7. Flour market dull and declining. Insurance companies have advanced the war risk to 5 per cent. Sales 6,000 bbls—4.80 @ 4.90 super state and western. Receipts wheat 147,211 bushels, market dull and unsettled. The advance of war risks by the insurance companies materially checks transactions. Sales 4,000 bu—56.11, 12 Mil clab, 1,14 amber Iowa.

MILWAUKEE, June 7. Flour unsettled—city spring 5.00, choice country 4.00. Wheat closed steady at an advance of 24c—No 2 in store 70, No. 1 73a50.

Meeting Last Evening. At the meeting last evening, convened pursuant to the call we published yesterday, A. Hyatt Smith was elected president, Mrs. L. Mitchell secretary, and J. B. Doe and A. Rogers vice presidents.

The chair appointed Dr. Mitchell, James Armstrong, W. A. Barstow, Andrew Palmer and James Neil a committee to report resolutions to the meeting. The following resolutions were reported by the committee and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Supreme Ruler of the universe, in His providence and wisdom, has called from time to time to eternity the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas; United States senator from Illinois, and

Resolved, That the life of Stephen A. Douglas is another exemplification of American character. Without any of the advantages afforded by wealth, and without family favoritism, he steadily aspired to an honorable fame by honorable means, and lived to realize that fame springing from a position well maintained. Those who knew him best, and of him, never doubted where his patriotism would rest, but that his earnest efforts would be for his whole country, and posterity will enshrine his memory for his sincere devotion to the whole Union.

Resolved, That the death of Stephen A. Douglas is an affliction hard to bear, and a dispensation of Providence difficult to understand; and under existing circumstances we can scarcely imagine a greater or more distracting calamity that could befall the American people.

Resolved, That the sincere grief of the American people at the death of their great statesman attests most truly the depth of their reliance upon his wisdom, integrity and patriotism, and their hopes now centered upon him, above all others in this trying hour in their country's history.

The meeting was addressed by Wm. H. Ebbetts, C. G. Williams, H. A. Patterson, W. L. Mitchell and J. R. Bennett. James Armstrong, being called upon, declined to speak, stating that while he deeply felt the loss of the eminent senator, he had no heart to make a public address.

GEN. BUTLER'S DISPATCH IN REFERENCE TO THE FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The following is an extract of the official despatch sent by Gen. Butler to Secretary Cameron, detailing the arrival of fugitive slaves at Fortress Monroe, and his process of dealing with them.

Since I wrote my last despatch, the question in regard to slave property is becoming one of very serious magnitude. The inhabitants of Virginia are using their negroes in the batteries, and are preparing to send the women and children south. The escapes from them are very numerous, and a squad has come in this morning to my pickets, bringing their women and children. Of course these cannot be dealt with upon the theory on which I designed to treat the fugitive slave, but I have had to deal with them as they came within my lines, and of which I gave you a detailed account in my last despatch. I am in the utmost doubt what to do with this species of property.

Up to this time I have had come within my lines men and women, with their children, in entire families, each family belonging to the same owner. I have, therefore, determined to employ, as I can do very profitably, the able-bodied persons in the party, issuing proper goods for the support of all, and charging against their services the expense of the capture and sustenance of the non-laboring, leaving a strict and accurate account, as well of the services as of the expenditures, having the worth of the services and the cost of the expenditure as determined by the board of survey hereafter to be detailed. I know of no other manner in which to dispose of the subject and the questions connected therewith. As a matter of property to the insurgents it will be of very great moment—the number of the non-laboring, leaving a strict and accurate account, as well of the services as of the expenditures, having the worth of the services and the cost of the expenditure as determined by the board of survey hereafter to be detailed. I know of no other manner in which to dispose of the subject and the questions connected therewith. As a matter of property to the insurgents it will be of very great moment—the number of the non-laboring, leaving a strict and accurate account, as well of the services as of the expenditures, having the worth of the services and the cost of the expenditure as determined by the board of survey hereafter to be detailed. I know of no other manner in which to dispose of the subject and the questions connected therewith. 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